

39627 to 39630—Continued.

The species is described as "A deciduous shrub or small tree, ultimately from 12 to 15 feet high, or upward, with long, slender plumose branches. Leaves very small, pointed, the largest one-eighth inch long, arranged at intervals along the flowering shoots; the smallest one-fifth as large and crowded 50 or more to the inch. Flowers arranged densely in slender, sometimes branching racemes, 1 to 5 inches long, each tiny blossom one-eighth inch across, rosy pink; they cover the whole terminal part of the current year's shoot, which is thus transformed during August into a huge plumelike panicle of blossom as much as 3 feet long. Sepals, petals, and stamens all 5 in number. Native of southeastern Europe and Asia Minor, especially on the banks of tidal rivers. This beautiful tamarisk is quite hardy and one of the most pleasing of late-flowering shrubs. It should be planted in groups large enough for its soft, rosy plumes to produce an effect in the distance. To obtain it at its best, it is necessary to cut it back every winter almost to the old wood. It then sends up the long slender branches which flower for six weeks or so in August and September. It is propagated with the greatest ease by making cuttings, 6 to 9 inches long, in early winter of the stoutest part of the season's growth, and putting them in the ground out of doors, like willows. It has been called a variety of *T. hispida*, but that species is very distinct in its downy twigs and leaves." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 575-577.*)

39629. TAMARIX FLORIDA ALBIFLORA Bunge.

Edge of sandy deserts, Farab, Bokhara, Turkestan, October 14, 1914. Collected by Mr. H. B. Androsow.

39630. MYRICARIA GERMANICA (L.) Desv. Tamaricaceæ.

A shrub from 6 to 8 feet high, with very narrow flat leaves, and spikes of pink flowers, indigenous through most parts of Europe and the Caucasus and extending into the Himalayas. This species belongs to a genus separated from *Tamarix* and containing those plants of the order Tamaricaceæ which have 10 stamens and feathery seeds inserted in the middle of the valves of the capsule. The stems of this species are slender, striate, glaucous green when young and the leaves are linear lanceolate. Racemes 1 to 18 inches long, spiked, lateral or terminal, and the bracts have broad membranous margins. The branches of this species are employed in the Himalayas as a fodder for sheep and goats and the wood, which is hard and of a whitish color, is used for fuel. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, and Lindley, Treasury of Botany.*)

39631 to 39634.

From Nanking, China. Presented by Rev. Joseph Bailie, University of Nanking. Received December 31, 1914. Quoted notes by Mr. Bailie.

39631. ZANTHOXYLUM BUNGEI Planchon. Rutaceæ.

"*Hua chiao*. Leaves of shrub and seeds used in flavoring."

39632. SOLANUM DULCAMARA L. Solanaceæ.

"A perennial vine of the nightshade family, with beautiful red berries that make the hedges look ornamental."